FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11. See Daily Tribune of This Day for the

To In General Committee of Democratic Whig roung Men, Thursday Evening, February 10, 1845, the showing resolutions were unanimously adopted: Wherea, This Committee was established for the pur-see of contributing to the successof true Whig principles of wherea that

ned opinions: that to this should or netillect to sotion, together with a characte at can awaten respect, interest and admir d, That in one pure patriot, the number of only surpassed by the ardor of their attac a sclenific concentration of these requi

to maintain its prosperit; and its o of its industry, a proper manage of prosecution of internal impro-

d in the Whig papers.

d In the Whig papers.

JAMES T. M. BLEAKLEY, Chairman.

WILLIAM II. VAN GOTT: VICE
JOHN W THORNE,
F. DELAPIELD SMITH.
ROBERT M. STREBEIGH. Corr. Vice Chairman

Through the kindness of Mesers. Wells & Co. and M. Gregor &

LF We are also indebted to O. M. Foster, of the New Ha for early copies of the Boston papers Public Lands. Several bills have already been proposed to the two Houses of Congress respectively purporting to contemplate the benefit of Actual Settlers on the Public Lands by graduating or reducing the price of those which have been longest in market, extending the term of Preemption, &c. &c. but as yet. though we believe no bill has been submitted striking at the root of the real evil. The mischief is not that settlers snatch lands which rightfully belong to other settlers, nor that the Government charges too high a price for them ; but that Speculation forestalls the settler with regard to the choicest locations and presses hard upon the poor neer who is barely able to wrest a scanty live ors the houseless patch of wilderness he Gins undertaken to make a farm of. Reduce the price to sixpence an acre and leave the lands open to appropriation in unlimited quantities, and the evil now felt will be essentially aggravated and only the sooner become utterly intolerable. What is needed is a stringent Limitation of the area of Lands now public which any person can henceforth purchase and retain, whether directly of the Gov ernment or at second hand; and to this we must ultimately come if the Divine purpose that each man should labor for his own subsistence and eat bread in the sweat of his own face is not to be subverted here as entirely as it has already been throughout the Old World. No change can be effected which does not involve and effect the Limit ation of Public Land Sales to actual settlers and cultivators only, though we shall welcome any change which does not facilitate and stimulate the ravages of Speculation. We hope and trust that the present Session of Congress will not close without witnessing some earnest and powerful endeavor to secure the Public Lands henceforth to the People who wish to settle and cultivate them, as Mr. Smith of Ia. has already proposed. His bill, of

When it is, we shall hasten to examine and pub--The following excellent article is from the Chicago Democrat, a journal of large circulation and influence in the West : LAND REFORM.

which notice was given some two or three weeks

since, has not yet, we believe, been introduced.

** To afford every American citizen of enterprise the opportunity securing an independent freehold, it seems to be best to abandon t stem of raming a luture revenue from the Public Land.

[Jackson's Mesonge, 1830]

The age in which we live is one of Reform and Progress. It is only the standing water that engenders miasm and taints the air with its death-hearing vapor. The arean runs on clear and itupid, until it mingles with the coean which is itself constantly agitated, so that its waters may be preserved pure for the uses of this mandane salars.

progress is the law of life. Individually or collectively man advances from one degree of truth to another. By allow degrees he perfects himself in the art of self government. And as the internal bonds upon his mind and conteined become fifther and more binding, the external bonds, which are those of brute force and arbitrary rules and unactuments, are removed. Thus it will be seen that the Rights of Man coexist and are born of his necessities—that whatever conduces to the happiness of mankind, another heavy the seen that the endowed it continually with the power to sustain itself.

A beneficent Providence has created this world; and the endowed it continually with the power to sustain itself. Its also created animals upon it; and He gives all of them not only the faculty to sustain its, but the means by which to sustain it. Why should it not be so with Man, who is the crowning work of His creation! Has not he also been andowed with life, and should he not have the right to the means by which to sustain it! The air we breathe was given for the universal good; no man has a right to bottle it up from his neighbor to speculate upon it. The water that laves the earth was given for the use of all; no man an put it in casks to dole it out as his interest or avaried may dictate. Why should it not be so with the Earth? The possession of the two former can avail man nothing without the latter. If it is true that man is endowed with an "inalienable right" to "life, liberty and the pupunit of appliese," it is as true that he is endowed with the right to secure himself those blessings.

We said that by slow degrees man perfects himself in the art of sail-government. The Fligtim Fathers landed in this country, bringing with them the seeds of hatred to Fraudallam, and to the laws by which Feedallam was preserved—the laws of primogeniture and entail. They established a new ers in civilization—the Countercial Era. They imagined they found a paracea for the savery of the Old in the freedom by them secured to the settlers of the New country. They magined that by abolishing the Feedal Laws, they secured to svery man a plece of land—a homestead, which would preserve him from being a "fugitive and a vagabond upon the face of the earth." But they saw not that the commercial system carried in its bosom the germ of a wrong—a mighter than man had ever before contended against. They saw not that the vents over which man had no control, and accidents attendant upon the very freedom which they had abolished, would the corne of the first an engine to corree, and in

bosom the germ of a wrong—a mightler than man had ever before contended against. They saw not that events over which man had no control, and accidents attendant apon the very freedom which they had abolished, would place in the hands of the Free an engine to coerce, and in the end crush the Many, to compel them to subserve their ends. This engine was Capital—the power of concentrated wealth. This stands in the relation to the Commercial Era, that Privilege of all kinds did to the Feudal. By it, the few of the Present, make possible a worse than the Feudalign of the Past. The fear of want dees now, what the power of privilege did in former times. This fear of want, staring the Laborer in the face, compels him to work at the mercy of the Capitalist; at the same time that machinery is brought to bear to help bind his chains more firmby, until at length he becomes the slave of the very gold which be created.

This is a sad picture, but nevertheless a true one. What has preserved the Laborer hitherto from being reduced under the dominion of Capital as is the case in England, but the waste lands of the West? But even these are withheld from him. He is compelled to pay for the privilage of earning his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, and thus for adding to the wealth and prosperity of the

entire country. Let only these lands be thrown open; then would the "pauper laborer" what a contradiction in terms if of Europe, the laborer in our own country, and in fact all who desire to earn by their industry the wages of labor, come into the possession of their own; and bless the God who made the Land and gave it not to a peri, but to the whole of the human race. In that case how happy every mas would be in the possession of a piece of land which never could be wrested from him by those who heap up more power to unlaws, by specularing upon the labor of others.

The time has come when the voice of Labor must be heard. It will not answer now to summarily lay its petition on the table. Man must in the end trimmph, and capital must be his labor. The fact that the voice of the laborer is crying in your fields, is evidence that a fresh necessity has established an additional right. The fact that was, and Crime are increasing with a startling rapidity, not only in Europe but in the older settled States, is an evidence that there is something radically defective in the present organization of society. Let the remedy be applied without delay, ere by means which all lovers of Order must deprecate—but must, should all others fall, justify—the end sought is accomplished.

So soon as the Freedom of the Public Lands, in limited quantities, shall have been secured to actual settlers, and limiting and descriptions of the states of the states of the states of the public Lands, in limited quantities, shall have been secured to actual settlers, and limiting and description in the States.

So soon as the Freedom of the Public Lands, in limited quantities, shall have been secured to actual settlers, Land Limitation and Homestead Security in the States must inevitable follow. Then every man will labor on his own land; then will the desire of the first settlers of this continent be perfected; and we will indeed be a free and happy people. The present dominion of Capital tends to the tenant system, under which Republicanism is impossible. This system tends to separate classes in society, to the annihilation of the love of country; and to the weakening of the spirit of independence. "The tenant has no country, no hearth, no altar, no household god. The freeholder, on the contrary, is the natural support of a free government, and it should be the policy of Republication multiply their freeholders, as it is the policy of Monarchies to multiply their freeholders.

In reply to its [the Herald's] swargering offer of be-that it circulates more copies in this or that particular Ward, we have just one straight-forward effer to make We will appoint one honorable and disinterested man

of the 7th inst. The Herald accepts, or pretends to accept our proposition. We have, therefore, placed the sum of \$200 (the amount named to be given to the asylums) in the hands of JAMES G. Wilson of the firm of Wilson & Co. No. 15 Spruce at whom we also appoint to conduct the investigation on our part, and who is ready to enter upon it with any gentleman the Herald may designate All facilities shall be given on our part to those gentlemen, to enable them to arrive at a fair con-

Creation to the premises.

GREELEY & MCELRATH.

Ms. Gallatin's PAMPHLET.-The sound wis. dom and clear sighted policy which characterize this admirable document have exercised a powerful influence upon the public, notwithstanding the impertinent sneers which have been leveled against it by many of the Loco-Foco presses. Thousands of copies have been distributed over all parts of the country, and many whom the voice of earnest appeal failed to reach have been drawn from their ground of inactive neutrality by its plain and straight-forward reasoning. A correspondent, writing from Washington, speaks of having distributed upward of eight hundred of them among his Western friends, and of having received five letters from leading Loco-Focos renouncing their adhesion to the party. Facts such as these are a most eloquent cony against the feebleness, which the Focos, perhaps on account of their own dimmed vision, affected to perceive in it.

SPRING TRADE .- The Spring business in New York is opening with considerable spirit and is likely t be sustained during the present mouth. As the season advances the extent of our business will depend much upon the state of our national affairs and the financial ability of the country. The extensive package sale of Messrs. Draper, Haggerty & Jones on Wednesday was attended by an unusual number of buyers, and although the competition was by no means as great as we have seen with a less number present, yet the sale went off spiritedly. A large number of Philadelphia merchants were present, to whom, we regret to say, the salesman gave great, though we presume, unintentional offence. These merchants from our aister City were gentlemen of wealth and long-established mercantile credit; and although it is not expected that a salesman shall intuitively know his bidders, yet there are seme gentlemen auctioneers in our City who have a happy faculty of finding out the names and standing of purchasers without using coarse or effensive language.

Affairs of France-English Coast Defences-More Fallures. Foreign Correspondence of The Tribune. London, Friday, Jan. 21, 1848.

By the Sarah Sands I have no important information to communicate, as one short week has not brought forward any stirring intelligence. At present, political and commercial affairs remain in a remarkably quiet position, and I have observed that such is usually the case in the beginning of every year. It is true that certain political elements are silently at work in some of the States of Europe, and they may soon produce serious events. but this, perhaps, is not the precise time to examine

To look, however, no farther than France, the prospect is gloomy in the extreme. Some parties, interested in stock jobbing operations not satisfied by circulating reports of the alarming illness of the King, have been able to produce an extraordinary panic within and without the Bourse, by spreading false reports of his death. It is well known that since the demise of Madame Adelaide, the King has been much dejected, and at times indisposed. but not seriously. As he is now very advanced in years, his decease at any moment is by no means plooked for event, either in England or France. The consequences of such an event to Europe, but more especially to England, have been so repeatedly discussed and are so well known that I need not refer to them at this time. The Bourse has been greatly agitated during the past week, rising at intervals to a complete panic, and the British Funds have necessarily felt the shock occasioned by the alarming reports of Louis Philippe's health. If Parliament were now in session there would not probably be any opposition to a large appropriation for the Coast defence.

Although thus far the new year has produced no great event, yet as each successive month rolls away, the political affairs of Europe will undoubtedly appear in a serious shape. It is England's determination to be prepared for the worst, and she

determination to be prepared for the worst, and she will protect her coasts and increase her army and navy immediately. The Wellington slarum has not been struck in vain. The Premier and his Ministers, with the whole nation, are aroused!

From Gormany the accounts of disastrous failures and commercial distress are painfully interesting. Several immense eatablishments have stopped payment, and thousands of work people have been thrown out of employment in consequence.—In Hamburg and other towns these failures are attributed to similar disasters which recently occurred in England.

In Ireland the Government "Special Commisin Ireiand the Government operation with a solution is actively engaged in trying parties who have committed outrages on property and life. Several of the gang of Thugs have been condemned to be hung. Notwithstanding, threatening notices continue to be served and several murders are reported, but they are by no means so numerous as they were. Long accounts of severe distress among the people are sent up to Dubin, covered with bank notes from country priests for the Repeal From the manufacturing districts of England the

accounts of the state of trade are generally gloomy.

In many towns not the least improvement has taken place, while some mills are altogether closed and others are working "short-time." The condition of the operatives is described as a melancholy The wholesale and retail business of London is

The wholesals and retail business of London is confined to the narrowest possible limits. When sales are forced heavy losses ensue to owners of Foreign and Colonial produce, and the ruling quotations of prices are very low. The merchants and traders are engaged in "taking stock," settling their balances, and collecting yearly accounts; but great complaint is made respecting the unwillingness or inability of persons to settle their bills.—
The trades people are, therefore, in a sad other to The trades people are, therefore, in a sad plight, for they can neither collect their dues nor obtain mo-

tained at a very low rate on first-class paper, but the amount applied for is very limited.

The general report from day to day is that money on loan to the larger discount brokers, "at short notice," can hardly command 3 per cent. interest. Large sums offered to be lent by the banks at this rate even declined. Good commercial bills are discounted at from 4 to 5 per cent.

even declined. Good commercial bills are dis-nted at from 4 to 5 per cent.

could enjoy what was pleasant and clears what was seen by and bitter.

Mr. Chapin then illustrated the dangers of drinking and the fatal effects of the vice upon the most brilliant intellects, but we shall not attempt to mar his splendid passages by giving a mere skeleton of them. In the same pages by giving a mere skeleton of them. In the same sages by giving a mere skeleton of them. In the same same in the sphere of the domestic affections.

Ha then asked what hindered moderate drinkers from signing the pledge? Was it only strong conviction? Was it not a relish for the beverage? Oh, let them beware lither than the same proposed that they now tasted as a pleasant thing and then they might find themselves loss before they were aware.

Mr. Charix then forcibly appealed to this class of persons to give up the use if strong drink altogether. He then spoke of those who looked on the cause with indifference, who had no sympathy with the work. This was a very large class. The movement had not callisted many of the wealthy, the fashionable, those in high stations. He did not say this with any fear for the cause, because God had made the weak things of this world to confound the strong. But it was a sad fact that so vast an amount of indusence was totally unexerted in this cause. There were men who were elequent in the Sanate and the Caucus, who were domb in the temperance meeting, whose wealth flowed forth spoutaneously for some favorite political scheme, but never for the recense of their fellow-men from the deadly evils of Intemperance.

Many criticised the movement. No doubt there had been famits in it. But those who stood on the outside were not the persons to point them out. No one could be a mere critic in a moral reform; the vertest fanatic was better than one who coldly put in his dissecting knife to lay hare the weak points of a movement which had ounferred such heastim able benefits upon humanity.

But after all, and it was said to confess it, the main reason of indiference to the temperance cause was a fail Mesers. Delagnay & Co. of Havre, who are extensively engaged in the American trade, and it is supposed that firms in the United States may be injured, as the liabilities of the Havre firm are stat-

d to be from £50,000 to £100,000.

The same mail brought the news of the failure of M. Michel Bass, banker of Paris; and that a complete panic raged at the Paris Bourse, growing out of reports that the King was seriously ill, or, that he was believed to be dead.

On Tuesday, the 19th, Mr. Henry Hopkins, a highly respectable broker, of the London Stock Ex-

change, stopped payment His deficiencies are about

1 It is reported that the great banking house of Mears. Leyland & Co. of Liverpool, is about to be dissolved. It is one of the wealthiest banking houses of Europe, but it will cease to exist within three months. The only cause is the difficulty of profitably and asfely employing their immense three months. The only cause is the difficulty of profitably and safely employing their immense

Several of the great iron works in and near Birmingham are closed, and some failures have occur-red among parties connected with the iron trade. It is stated to day that the Tipton Factory Works are stopped, and that the concern has suspended Payment.
The accounts of Alderman Thomas Wood were

The accounts of Alderman Thomas Wood were brought before the Bankruptcy Court yesterday. They are interesting from Alderman Wood's connection with the Talacu Mining Company and the Mayoralty. In his schedule appears the following entry, "subscriptions received for defraying expenses in contest for office of Lord Mayor, in 1846 £143 3s." Another item is as follows: "Expenses in contest for office of Lord Mayor, £979 lls. Id. The bankrupt passed his examination without any opposition.

hope of any reform. Men must be touched, he would it reverently, with the living spirit of Christ. Wh names really stood highest on the seroll of history? I names of those who had given away their goods, the irea even, for the henefit of others. Lettany man was go the amount of his influence, looking upon the suffer aussed by intemperance ask himself can I, dare I undifferent?

different?
Mr. Chavin then concinded his elegant and effective

By Pony Express to The Tribune.

disclaims any braning mattinal relations with Mexic ther than those of commerce and navigation, declare she is bound by a treaty of permanent friendship t United States, and avoves her determination of rema-entirsty neutral. The other States of the Confeder will be governed by this decision.

mington, N. C.

The Southern mail brings nothing south of Wil

XXXth CONGRESS First Session.

By Telegraph to The Tribune.

Mr. HANNEGAN introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Col. Donifhan, and the officers and men

who served under him in the Chihushus expe-

in battle, the medal shall be given to his family on nearest relatives. Referred and ordered printed.

A map of the operations in Mexico was presented and ordered to be printed.

A bill granting a register to the bark Williamette

A bill increasing the medical state of the Emy for a limited time was passed.

The Ten Regiments bill was then taken up.
Mr. UNDERWOOD spoke in opposition to the bill.
He contended that the ground assumed by the Administration at the inception of the war was un-tenable; and the annexation of Mexico wholly

impracticable.

The war was involving the finances of the country in inextricable difficulties, and the project which

hese difficulties had suggested, levying contribu

Mr. Mansh, of Vermont, addressed the House.

o do with them.

He next took up the war, and the means pro

In his opinion the Government could not succeed in imposing any of those taxes. In reference to the proposed increase of the sury, he denounced the mode resorted to for raising troops—praised the edu-

exhibited great ability and statesmanship management of this war. Whatever tax

ne country.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

. EVENING REPORT.

increasing the medical staff of the army

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1848.

PETERSBURG, Fab. 10.

with a statement of the principles, methods are tages of the fons of Temperance. He was listened aughout the whole with deep attention, and at the he audience warmly expressed their great gratities

without any opposition.

The Times of this morning announces the stoppage of Messrs. Hardman & Co. of Liverpool, and also that Mr. Bass, the Paris banker, bad been able also Two most melancholy events are recorded this

week. A few days since the Earl of Powis was shooting with a party over his preserves at Powis Castle. His son, Hon. Robert Herbert, while firing at a pheasant, accidentally lodged the contents in his father's thigh. The Earl of Powis fell, but was removed to the Castle, when the best advice was produced. The reports that reached town from day to day were to the effect that the Earl was day to day were to the effect that the beginning along rapidly. The shots had been extracted, but the Earl graw worse and Saturday las Sir Benjamin Brodie was sent for from London On Monday last, the 17th, the Earl of Powis ded On Monday last, the 17th, the Earl of Powis died.

The other event referred to is the suicide of Six
H. Mildmay, at his residence in Belgrave square.
It was stated before the Coroner's inquest that occurring difficulties led him to commit this act. He expected an execution in his house on the day following this melancholy event.

To any the news has reached town of the sudden death of lease PL-result the distriction.

eath of Isaac D Israeii, the distinguished author The Curiosine of Literature, Quarress of Authors, catamities of Authors, and vacious other works. He died on the 19th at his country seat, in ghamshire, at the advanced age of 82 years, o e prevailing epidemic.

I may here remark that the influence is cutting

I may here remark that the industry is cutting off a great number of the distinguished men of the country. In the Army and Navy the deaths of distinguished officers are very numerous by influenza; among the aged, too, of all ranks, this epidemic al

ost slways proves fatal.

The American news received by the Hiberma on the 17th, caused surprise and disappointment, as the 17th, caused sorprise and assignments. It was supposed that the monetary pressure in New-York would have subsided, and the rate of exchange be lower. It is expected that there will soon be a large importation of produce and bread stuffs from the United States into England.

At the various Corn markets prices have slightly declined during the week, and to day's market

Mark Lane was dull. The Consel market has improved this afternoon on the strength of more favorable news received om the Paris Bourse, via telegraph. Consols are

from the Paris Boarse, rid telegraph.

now quoted 8s to 8s. Mexican Bonds remain firm at 1s, and have been quoted 1s. to 1s. No foreign intelligence has reached the city today, of an important character.

Sons of Temperance Celebration-Mr. Chapin's

The Knickerbocker Division of the Sons of Tem perance held their anniversary meeting at the Tabernacle ast evening. A very good audience was assembled.

The members of the Division, some forty in number in The members of the Division, some forty in number in full regalls, entered at about twenty minutes past seven. Owing to some misunderstanding the chaplain of the Division and the Exceisior Glee Club had to be waited for which delayed the commencement till leng sites the appearance down. Finally the exercises were commenced by singing by the Division, followed in the absence of the chaplain, by prayer by Rev. Mr. Chapin. A temperance odewas next sump by the Exceisions. The chief efficer of the Division then stated that the Division numbered 167 members and had paid \$407 as benefits during the year. The progress of the Sons of Temperance was remarkable, especially in

CHAPIN.

Mr. CHAPIN was aware that he must speak on Temperintrinsic interest in the Temperance movement that ground he should claim the attention of the i-rather than from any novelties that he could bring rather thanfrom any novelties that he could bring forwar. Taking the lowest view of the question, the economic view, and were they not all in a pecuniary regard interested in this cause? Some of the most remarkable reviations of modern times had been precipitated by the pressure upon property. Great principles had no doubteen involved in these revolutions, but it was the propert interest which brought them to a crists. A pressure upon the monetary interest was what touched one of the deeper springs of the American Revolution, and the technical strewed in Buston Harbor was one of the first realists. So to laternerance might be resisted. The suits. So, too, lutemperance might be resisted. They had to pay for jails, poor-houses and prisons, and these expenses would be saved if lutemperance could be swep from the land.

had to pay for Jalis, poor-houses and prisons, and these expenses would be saved if latemperance could be swept from the land.

But they had a deeper interest in the cause. Assuming that no one present stood in any personal danger, how many had friends exposed to Intemperance, and for their sakes ought to take part in the cause.

But he trusted that they stood on a yet higher principle, which hade them love their brethren as themselves.—Humanity was suffering under the evils of intemperance, and if they had been touched by the spirit of Universal Love, they must act in behalf of temperance as long as one person suffered from the evils of drunkenness. But if they did not feel this consideration they must be affected by the reaction of the evils of intemperance. If there were one man who was sunk in the deepths of sensuality they must all suffer thereby—for humanity was all bound together, and whatever one suffered must be feit by all. He stood, then, out the ground of the common interest that all had in the temperance movement. He would consider two or three obstacles to the progress of the reform—Three classes particularly stood in the way of the reform—ten the control of the control manely, the dealers in intoxicating drinks, the moderate drinkers is called, and those who looked on in apathy on the whole temperance movement.

The dealer in strong drunk stood in the way of the movement, because he was the agent for the furnishing of that without which there could be no interperance. He would assume that the trade was the cause of great cril in community. Waiving all charges of positive highry upon the dealer, he would sak what good did he do? The speaker then entered upon an elequent attainment of the speaker then entered upon an elequent attainment of the speaker then entered upon an elequent attainment of the speaker then entered upon an elequent attainment of the speaker then entered upon an elequent attainment of the speaker then entered upon an elequent attainment of the community and the individual engage

Suppose the appealites of men become so morbid that they should desire what would be a slow poison, would the man who should furnish this poison be justifiable in the light of reason and God's law? Suppose a man should enter a gailery of sculpture set all around with works the, marvel of ages, and should commence lacking and destroying? And what should we say of one who should take a human spirit ten thousand times in remarvellous, and should destroy it with the destruction of appealite? It seemed to him that the friends of temperance had been unjust in one point; they had directed their shafts at the retail desires, and had left comparatively moralized the wholescalers, and had left comparatively moralized the wholescale defiers who were even more guilty. Mr. Chapin concluded this portion of his argument with an elequent appeal to any dealer who might happen to be present to leave the traffic.

Next he took up the moderate drinkers, so called, those who thought they had no call to take their stand on the ground of total abstinence. There was no class in community whole created such a powerful indicence against the temperance cause as this. Indeed, after all that had been done, it must be confessed that perhaps the bulk of community was still to be reckoned on the side of the moderate drinkers.

To this class he would say that they occupied a position of fearful injury to others. He would grant all the respectability, the position, the influence they oclaimed, and would say that just in proportion to that respectability and influence they were of incalcusted injury to others. To moderate drinkers young men looked for encouragement in drinking.

Over them others stambled into the pool of insertive.

influence they were of inactication shipty to discovere the moderate drinkers young men looked for encouragement in drinking.

Over them others stembled into the pool of inachrity—
If no moderate drinkers stood between the commencement of intemperance and its final consequences, how generally the temptation would be avoided! It seemed to him that it would be a blessing if all the consequence of intemperance could be concentrated in the first glass.—

But there was moderate drinking between. To respectable men, moderate drinking between. To respectable men, moderate drinking all beginners in the career looked for encouragement. He would call upon all such by what was generous, by what was brotherly, by what was Christian, to consider their position. They might be blessed guides to conduct the young to their destined haven, but now they were like wrackers' lights, and many tall ships were lired by them to destruction.

But the position of moderate drinkers was one of fearful peril to themselves. Every drunkard could look back to the period when he was a moderate drinker. No drunkard ever contemplated such a result when he commenced. No, he was going to be a gentleman drinker, to stand on

SENATE ALBANY, Feb. 10-7 P.M. Mr. Boxez offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Judiciary Committee should inquire whether referees in equity, to hear testimo-ny, can be appointed, and if so, whether the pow-nomination of Gen. Case.

er should not be given to the Supreme Court to

er should not be given to the Supreme Court to make such appointments.

The General Manufacturing Law was taken up and reported. Agreed to and the bill ordered to a third reading. The most important amendments, the Oriskany clause, to take effect only previous the payment of the entire capital of the company. The general bill to incorporate Gas-light Companies was referred to a Select Committee to report commisses.

to report complete. ASSEMBLY.

Mr. PRUYN reported against the bill, compensat-ing District School Librarians. Mr. Raymond introduced a bill in relation to the eference of causes in equity.

The debate in Committee of the Whole con

tinued on the bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds and Notaries, the question being on the motion of Mr. Pauvs to give the ap-pointment of Notaries to Boards of Supervisors. pointment of Notaries to Boards of Supervisors.—
The debate took a wide range, and the bill was ultimately sent to a Select Committee, with instructions to provide for the election of Commissioners of Deeds in cities by the people, and of Notaries in towns by the people; the Board of Town Auditors to settle upon the number of Notaries.

The same Committee took up the bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds in Albany and Troy. The bill was made general, so as to apply to all the cities, and was then passed

as to apply to all the cities, and was then passed n Committee, given power of appointment to the Common Council—thus revising their action on the probably pass.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL. THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Logomachy in the House-Mr. Clay in the Supreme Court to morrow-Speech of Mr. Niles. Correspondence of The Tribune

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1848. The cacoribes loguendi has broken out strong among the new members of Congress, and must be indulged, or they suffer. The Chairmen of the various Committees of the whole House have been disposed to indulge this propensity, perhaps from courtesy, perhaps from policy. Some of the maiden speeches have been good-many of them have been indifferent-not a few jejune, uncouth, and wholly inappropriate. There is no rule that compels the House to listen, and fortunately for mem-After more singing from the Excelsions and some farbers there are easy ways of egress. During a proits, inconsequent tedious speech there are inducements abroad—creature comforts, that refresh the wearied spirit, and add impetus to virtuous under-THE POSITION OF GUATEMALA. - The exact rela-

wearied spirit, and add impetus to virtuous undertakings.

Mostly, these new members, like Lord Byron's
Doge, "Speak to time and to eternity of which
they grow a portion not to man;" or rather against
time. Their effirits are to engross the one-hournie. To make a speech which shall 'tickle the
catastrophe " for their constituents; and what
minds it then that they speak to empty seats and
a silent House? Their constituents will equally
read their speeches.

It is all well to give new members an opportunity "to flesh their maiden awords;"—it would be tion in which the States of Central America stand toward Mexico, has been but imperfectly understood, and it was a prehended not long since that they might make a common cause with her against the aggressions of the United States. The President of Honduras, in fact, expressed a strong hest-lity toward us, in his proclamation, and an offer of assistance was made by that State to Santa Anna,

nty to flesh their mander swords; --it would be better if so many of them restrained their impor-tenities to gain the floor. A speech come badly ere are good speeches in reserve—and we must opened for a moving song. Mr. CLav. it is said, will make his appearance

comerrow in the Supreme Court. There is a rest-ces, ardent desire to bear him. There will be in Senate many a bright vacancy of the seats to mor-ow. Senators will flock to hear Mr. CLAY—while a the outside a multitude will try to secure seats The speech of Mr. Niles in the Senate to-day

The speech of Mr. ISLES in the Senate to-day was comparatively good: it was positively good for a Loco-Foro. He is more sane than the sanity of his Senatorial creed. His arguments were mostly Whiggish: his conclusions sometimes Loco-Foro. Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribules.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1848.

Telograph dispatches from Harrisburg announce that Ger. Shunk is sumewhat better to day.

The ball of the French Benevolent Society last evening was one of the largest and most fashionable over held in our day. Mr. Cass introduced a joint resolution authoriz ing the issue of a silver medal of large size to offi-cers of the army, and one of smaller size to the soldiers of the regular force who have distinguished themselves in any of the battles in Mexico. Also, honorary certificates on parchment, a board of officers to be appointed to examine the merits and report the names of those worthy of the proposed honors. In the case of an officer or private killed

ar city.

The foreign news received at your port this morning ansamitted by Telegraph, has had a tendency to choperations, but on 'Change produced no change in pricious' is quiet but held firmly at 5-75, with small sales, but corn Media at 2-50, much holders asking more. It is the Wheat at 130 for prime white. 2,000 bush. Pe busic Corn Meal at 2 50, most holders asking more, bushels Wheat at 130 for prime white. 2,000 unsh. Pennsylvania Corn brought 55 to 56—it is scarce. Osts 46 for Government. Groceries steady—sales New-Orieans Sucar at 5 and 6, and Molasses at 27; Cotton inactive. Provisions quiet. Whishy—sales limited at 25 cts for bus. The Stock market has been deller to-day.

First Board and After—10 Flam Cop. 6: 5 do. 6: \$1,000 Sanuy! Nav 6s. 65, 18: 77; 000 do. 6s, 62, 43; 81,600 Sas Canal Bds, 55; 500 City 6s, 77, 93; 220 County 5s. 77; 51,250 Schuy! Nav 6s. 65, 45; 10 Girard, 17; 81,500 Penn 5s. 73;

Second Bard and After—50 Mech Bk, 25; 20 Flam Cop. 6: \$1,000 Treas Notes, 100; 8400 Penn 5s. 73; \$4,500

Schuyl Nav 6s, '63, 431; 135 Norristown, 115.

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, speaking of the probable 'issues' in the next Presidential campaign says Free Trade will never do, because of the "hopeless state in which the Treasury is soon to be placed, if not already placed." He says the Sub Treasury will not do because the Government paper is soon to be at a discount of 20 per cent.—says the Internal Immission of 20 per cent.—says the Internal Immission of 20 per cent.—says the Internal Immission will not an arrange to the present landable undertaxing. next Presidential campaign says Free Trade will these difficulties had aggested, levying could be sufficient quantity of land to indemnity could be obtained from Mexico. He closed by recommending the withdrawal of cur troops, and holding a sufficient quantity of land to indemnity ourselves.

Mr. Turker obtained the floor to-morrow, and discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of 20 per cent—says the Internal Impact of the could be at a discount of the Mr. Tunser obtained the hoof to-morrow, and
the Senate adjourned.

Mr. King of Mass. moved that a memorial from
the Society of Friends, praying the speedy termination of the War, be received and printed.
Mr. Conn of Georgia, objected. If the memorial
of the Society of Friends were received on that
subject, it would open the door for other memorials.
Mr. Hencer of la. was also against receiving
the memorial, for, they charge the members of the provement question will not answer nor will the War be a sufficient issue, and finally tells us what is to be the question in the following paragraph.

"The broad paired plotters, therefore, went into coun-it; and after some days' deliberation, came forth with he scheme of the 'total conquest of Mexico,' and its ad-sission into the Union. A desperate issue, to be sure, but to to be dreaded by those who suppose themselves to are nothing to lose, and everything to gain. And I assure ou that such was to be the 'great issue,' before the coun-ry, unless the rebellion of the rank and file of the party y, unless the rebellion of the ould intervene to prevent it."

Mr. HENLEY of Ia. was also against receiving the memorial; for, they charge the members of the House with a want of due regard for peace. They charge a falsehood against one party, for its is against them the charge is aimed, when they accuse them of desiring war. The Society of Friends were wholly opposed to war. He admitted they were respectable, but they were notorious for their This premature and unceremonious disclosure of the designs of the 'plotters' very much disturbs the equinamity of Mr. Ritchie, who charges the were respectable, but they were notorious for their peculiarities. They say they take no part in polities. In this they are inconsistent, for they vote always for the federal candidates for President.

Mr. Palfray of Mass. followed on the same side with Mr. Kiso. He (Mr. P.) had a memorial on the same subject, but could not have it presented.

The vote was taken on the origina of the memorial of the memory. Mercury correspondent with all sorts of misrepresentation, and waggishly refers to "the President's Message-to the authoritative and able speech of Mr. Sevier-to the course of the Administration, &c. for the refutation of this idea." But before he The vote was taken on the printing of the memo-rial, and it was rejected—Ayes 78, Noes 83. The War-Loan bill was then taken up in Comconcludes the paragraph 'acknowledges the corn'

"We are not likely to adopt it as our war-cry; yet we are little doubt that the Whigs intend to make this an one alariest us, but they will be blown sky-high to the locess." Mr. Mass. of vermine, somewhat the believed that the Annexation of Texas was the means of producing great evil to the country. Gentlemen of the North think so, and he was sure many

Pius IX. in Louisiana.-The Legislature of outstana, on the 18th inst. unanimously adopted the fol-

themen of the North think so, and he was sure many of the Southern people and their Representatives were beginning to entertain the same opinion. The great question now is, how peace shall be obtained. No peace could be honorable to the United States that was not honorable to Mexico. He had said that the United States owed Mexico compensation for the loss of Texas. Nothing could be gained by the Annexation of the territories of California and New-Mexico. Those territories were of no use to the United States, either in a commercial or timencial point of view. We could gain nolowing resolution, relative to Pius IX

Resolved, by the Sanate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisians. In General Assembly convened, That the State of Louisians in General Assembly convened, That the General Assembly of Louisians have witnessed with admiration and delight the noble effects of Pope Pius IX. to reform ancient abuses and to promote the happiness of his people; that his conduct has endeared him as the instrument destined by Divine Providence to accomplish the political regeneration of faty; that the people of Louisiana most arisinity cherish the hope that his heroid exactions in the great cases of theral principles may surmount every obstacle, triumph over every opposition and defeat the machinations of despotism, until they find a concerted, a universal, and an enthusianic response from the emanaignated millions of renovated italy. owing resolution, relative to Pius IX cial or financial point of view. We could gain no-thing by annexing them, and he would have nothing to do with them. posed for sustaining it. The Secretary of the Trea-sury proposed a tax on tea and coffee. Others pro-posed to tax bank stock and real easte property.— In his notion the Consequent could not succeed in

The Governor of the State was instructed to transmit a copy to the Pope, and also to each of the Louisiana Sena-

Texas and Congressmen.

Anson Jones, who was President of Texas during the eventful period when annexation was agitated and accomplished, is publishing a series of letters to the volveston Civilan. In expanation of his accency and that of the Texas authorities is general in that matter. Like Gen. Houston, he prides himself upon his diplomacy, in bringing about a state of feeling in this country which precipitated the movement, and claims that it was the the advoitness of Texas policy which accomplished the object, which might have been delayed for years. He, nevertheless atterly denies any intrigue with foreign Powers, inconsistent with the independence and dignity of the Texas Government, injurious to any interests of the United States, really adverse to ultimate annexation.

FROM MONTEREY.—The N. O. Delta of the 2d inst. contains advices from Montercy to Jan. 12. Every made resorted to for raising troops—praised the educated officers of the regular army and disparaged
the volunteers. What class, he asked, was to supply the new levies? Why, the moment the edict
west forth, a set of cormorans would flock from
the four quarters of the Union, or a set of coxcombs, having nothing to recommend them but impadence. He feared that our military seminaries
would be destroyed by military corruption; and in
the event of an European war, our naval discipline
had become so changed, that the oldest commodore
would find himself displaced by a New York pilot.
Mr. Brauws of Miss, spoke at considerable length
in support of the bill. He took up the history of
Mr. SLIDELU's commission, and his correspondence
with the Mexican authorities; the position of Gen.
Taylor, and his movements with the army under

that, contains advices from Monterey to Jan. 12. Every thing was quiet in that region. Dr. Hardy of Louisiana, had been cowardly murdered by some rancherors. The burial of Capt. Walker took place at San Antonio, Texas,

on the cin uit.

We regret to learn, says the National In-telligencer, that Mr. Barrisgen of N. C. has been for sev-eral days detained from his seat in the House of Repre-sentatives by indisposition. MICHIGAN.-A Loco-Foco State Convention was

Taylon, and his movements with the army under his command previous to the breaking out of hostilities. He contended that Gen Taylon was not sent to the Rio Grande, nor to Matamoros. The war was brought on by the act of Gen. T. himself. But he (Mr. B.) did not blame that General, as the course he had present out on the tail in the course he had present out on the property of the course he had present out on the had been all the course he had present out on the had been all the course he had present out on the had been all the course he had present out on the had been all the course he had present out on the had been all the course he cours course he had pursued was probably justifiable un-der the circumstances. The Government had sus-tained the honor and the rights of the country, and held at Michigan (the new capital) on the 2d inst. Hon. Elon Farnsworth presided, and Gen. LEWIS Cass was unanimously recommended as the candi- understand will be published in a few days. Whatever taxes might be imposed, whether direct or indirect, would re-ceive his approbation. He for one would pay his date for President. The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the National Convention hare willingly to support the honor and interests of At Large-D. C. Whitwood and Alexander H. Red field. Districts-Austin E. Wing, Leander Chap man and Edward H. Thompson.

The following nominations were made for electors. John S. Barry, Thomas Firzgerald, Lorenzo Mason, Horace C. Thurber and Wm. T. Howell. Previous to the hour of meeting of the two branches of

the Legislature, on the 30th ult. the Loco-Foco members present unanimously expressed themselves in favor of the

CITY ITEMS.

CLAY MEETING-SPEECH OF HON. WILLIS HALL .- The association of young Whigs, called the "Ashlanders," favorable to the nomination of HENRY CLAY for the next Presidency, held their annual meeting Wednesday night at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. After the assembly had been organized Hon. Willis Hall was called upon, who addressed it in a speech of about an hour's length, cordially advoca ting the nomination of HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Hall after stating at the commencement, that he had not attended the meeting with the intention of make nat not attended the meeting with the intention of insk-ing a set speech, but rather to encourage his young friends in the noble cause in which they had engaged, dwelt with the whole course appointment of aries, the question rs to give the appointment of supervisors.

and the bill was ittee, with instruction of Commissioners.

and of Notaries of Commissioners of the commissioners of Town Audit. Notaries and of Town Audit. Notaries and of Town Audit. Notaries the bill to provide inners of Deeds in a many control of the provide inners of Deeds in a many control of the provide inners of Deeds in a many control of the provide inners of Deeds in the bill to provide in the bill to provide in the provide inners of Deeds in the bill to provide in the bill to provide in the pro nuch feeling on the life and past services of Mr. Char.and

the Presidency, the high character of the cincial dubt and responsibilities borne by the Executive required such candidate the possession of a comprehensive intellerand a judgment experienced in the affairs of State.

It has often been said, however, that even were the Taylor not personally qualified to occupy that high static he might be guided on all important questions by the exciton of an able and experienced cabinet; but this, Mr. Hall's opinion, was equivalent to the monarchical sytem of Europe, where the hereditary sovereign is off ittle better than a momentity. Again, the candidate any party should stand pledged to carry out the principle of that party. Gen. Taylor has repeatedly avowed his of

cure the advantage of a popular favor, which might subside as quickly as it had arisen. He now felt, more than ever, the necessity of choosing a leader whose life had been public, and whose opinions on all questions of sational welfare are known to all—ast that leader, who had stood for thirry years in the councils of his country, was HENRY CLAY! (Here the speaker was interrupted by loud and protonged applause).

Mr. Hall then adverted to the Lexington resolutions, which, it had been said, have injured the prespects of Mr. CLAY. He caused the resolutions to be read, and reviewed them, one by each showing with great force and clearness the sound wisdom and conscientious earnestness which characterized them. They were given with the conditione which a suther would use toward his children. No man in the country would have dared to exercise this cutour, and speak out what he knew to be right, regardless of the popularity of the mivice which he was giving. Yet such is the character of HENRY CLAY, whose nomination this meeting the "Ashibanters" advected, and to the energetic young friends around him, Mr. Hall, in conclusion, renewed the expression of his sympathy, and gave a "Goldstoned!" in the glorious eause.

Mr. Hail, on resuming his sext, was cothmisatically applanted, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

pera on Wednesday night, but are happy to learn that signor Buscaccianti's Lucio was a great improvement of that of Monday. In regard to it we adopt with pleasure the following remarks of the Courrier des Etats Unit:

We take pleasure in saying that at the second representation of the Lucia, Madanne Breckertawn sang infinitely better than at the first. Profiting like a lady of sence by our advice and that of mus of takes, she middle sanging and playing so as to indicate all the shades of piano and forte. Accordingly sin received well-deserved appliance. Criticism is then good for something, especially wh

it is, like ours, exempt from all passion and all partials.
We regret that a part of the subscribers were absent for
the second representation. We have not two weights a the second representation. We have not two weights no two measures, and cannot approve precipitate judement or sides taken beforeband in regard to Madame Biscacci anti, as well as in regard to Madame Patti and M'lle Ba testand that the Giaramento is in as active preparation a

possible. TRUFFI, BENEDETTI and BENEVENTANO are to alog in it, and from good report the Opera will be a favorite one. Meanwhile Signers Patri with Assorbt and Resst, the husband of Lierri Rosst, engaged as baritone, (in place of Avignore, who with Vierri has finally withdrawn from the company,) open at Philadelphia with the Genora di Vergy.

For curselves, and we do not doubt the whole audience

will agree with us, we repeat the request for a comic Opera, by way of variety. Why cannot we have the Elistraf-Amore? That is already familiar to several members of the company, and might be produced with comparatively ittle expense of money or labor. Those who remember BENEDETTI's Nemorine at Palmo's last Winter, would very gladly see it again. Once more, Mesers. Managers! car

that an effort is making to provide a fire-proof building for the uses of the New-York Historical Society, and especially for the deposit and preservation of its books and nanuscripts. These have been gradually increasing since the foundation of the Society forty years ago, and are now of inestimable value. If destroyed, no money can replace them. The original manuscripts belonging to the Society now number some 14,000; the printed books 12,000, be-

THE LEARNED CANARY BIRDS .- As by a typographical error this interesting exhibition has been advertised to take place on every evening " except Monday," Signor Spinetto desires us to say that it should have been "except Sanday." We learn that in the convenient hall of the Society the birds are more amusing and popular

The dust in Broadway last night was horriie, intolerable, eye-fining, teeth-gritting, breath-choking, atlence-destroying, anger-provoking, in short, everything that it should not have been. The only consolation is one's suffering was that it was not daytime, when thou sands would have had to endure it.

The Lecture for this evening before the Aselationists is postponed.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION-PROFESand Nicuot's Lecrenes .- The interest shown in these ctures so far from flagging, as might have been antici pated, is still increasing. We feel assured that the one to be given this evening on the phenomena of the Moon, will attract a large and intelligent audience.

BREVET MAJOR J. R. VINTON.-The body of this accomplished officer who fell at the seige of Vera Cruz has rrived at this port in the ship Galena, from New Orleans.

Committee of the Legislature of Rhode-Island will come on to receive it, as soon as they are informed of its arrival.

We think the suggestion below is a good one, and we trust that the City Pathers will give it their

th. The nearly direct communication between Beek man and Barcisy sts. connecting the two sides of the City Yours respectfully,

Expensive Count Warming - The store in the EXPENSIVE COURT-WARMING.—The stove in the Board of Aldermen's room not having been in order, we believe, since the column at the side of the flue took fire, and the two grates being insufficient to beat the room, Judge Edmonds (who is holding a special term of the Sugrama Court in the room) ordered on Wednesday the gas in the chandeller and the side lamps to be lift, with a view to creating heat, and the sudience had the pleasure of seging ten large burners in full blaze in the day time. It had the effect, though an expensive one, which was intended.

Inquests.-Coroner Walters yesterday held an INQUESTS.—Coroller Walkers years may new inquest on the body of Phebe E. Rose, aged 3 years, who came to her death by being burned, her clothes having taken fire during the temporary absence of her mother.—Verdiet accordingly... Also, at 788 Greenwich-st. on taybody of Mrs. Ellen Ryan, a native of Ireland, aged 4 years, who died suddenly on Wednesday evening. Ver years, who died suddenly diet, death by apoplexy. SARGENT'S LIFE OF HENRY CLAY .-- A new

edition of this interesting Biography of the illustrious Statesman of the West is in press, and we In the Supreme Court of the U. S. at Wash. ngten on the 9th inst. WM. McMunnay and Lonenzo B

SHEPARD, Esqs. of New-York, were, on the motion of Mr. WESSTER, admitted Attorneys and Counsellors. Major John P. Gaings has been spoken of

in some of the Kentucky papers as the Whig candidate for Governor. Lewis Cummings, whose trial for the mur-

der of Leolal Jerome Carter commenced yesterday morn-ing, has been convicted to-day of manufaughter. [Baltimore paper, Tuesday.

BROOKLYN APPAIRS

Rev. Dr. Cox lectured last evening at the rookien Lyceum on English History. The Rev. Le displayed an intimate acquaintance with his same passed in review the most striking points in the existory of the " Fast-Anchored Isle." in a manner w isfactory to the audience.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—At the opening of this Court yesterday John Van Houter was placed at the befor trial, on a charge of assault and battery with intent occumult a rape upon the person of a girl sged is years in a wood near Flatishds. The Jury found the prisons guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

has a wife and family residing in Williamsourgh was a rested yesterday by officer Higgins on a charge of expaing his person. He was committed for examination... Thomas Esling was arrested on a charge of overturable boxes in the streets. He gave ball in the sum of \$100 h keep the peace for six months.

about 10 days.

OWNER WANTED —An owner is wanted for a gold watch, supposed to have been stolen. Robert Hoshin, Liverpool, maker, No. 20,423. Inquire of Jeremiah W. Higgies at the Municipal Police Court.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER ON THE ORIO.-The Low wille Journal has the following additional particulars the loss of the Major Barbour :

the loss of the Major Barbour:

The Major Barbour was on her downward trip from the port and had just left Troy. Ia. when she was met by the Paul Jones coming up. The latter boat was next the ladian shore and the Major Barbour sheered across her be broadelide on, being under considerable headway. The Captain of the Paul Jones immediately stopped his bog and ordered the pilot to back her, which was promped done, and the boat was hacking water when the Major Barbour struck her, the bow of the Paul Jones passing his the side of the Major Barbour oppsite the bullers and pactrating as far as the beliers, knocking them down. The Barbour doubted over toward the Kentucky shore when she careened and sunk, the water being about for her deep on the cabin floor. We regret to add that two ladia and a child and the second clerk of the boat are known as be drowned by this unfortunate accident, and we fear that more lives were tost, though the officers of the Paul Jone think not.

PORTUGAL —We have received letters of the 5th from our correspondent to the City of Lishon.

The Cories were uponed with the usual ceremonies on the 2d test and the following day the Portuguess descriment announced that event, and notified the compation of the protocol to the Ministers of France, Gree British and Spain, to which notice separate replies wen

The conde de Thomar has been named Minister at Paris Public tranquility was well preserved. The Ministers of England and France did not attend the Royal sitting on the opening of the Cortex, but the France Secretary and commander of the squadron did, and the French meno-o-war in the Tagis were "dressed," while those of the English doet did no honer to the occasio, either by "dressing ship" or firing a sabile.

[London Times, Jan. 17, Resara—The Chilera—A letter from St. Petersburg, at the 34 of January, represents the Cholera as being mentions malignant than it was in 1831 and 1832, and as accoming weaker in its attacks as it advances northward to was expected at St. Petersburg, and every preparation was made to meet it. As Moscow, from the 5th to the liquid. there were 119 cases, and 5t does in the superportion of the empire, the governments of Kasan and

was made to meet it. At Moscow, from the 5th to the lip off, there were 119 cases, and 54 deaths. In the safes portion of the empire, the governments of kasan as treathers have suffered most. The Cossacks of the Gog have also been great suffered. After eaching for some the upon the above two provinces, the mulady has extend to the North and West, and gamed the renter, is what having had 752 cases and 246 deaths.

At Kalonga there have been 78 cases and 37 deaths. It has to perform the suffered the see, having the the descase is raying in the Western position bordering upon Turkey and Galleta. It makes the same eccentric movements as in 1831. Thus, having one effectly ceased at Orel shout the middle of November, it has again made its appearance there with fetal effects. Binder to the Examen quarters have, next to the Caucans, and evaluate the mountaineers themselves have not been spared.

[Landon Globs.]

which has proved the rule of thousands. It is to be set at horse of the day and evening, and at 3 and 75 oclor? M. splendid performances take place.

Business Notices. Citizens and strangers will find that they can ;

ALEXANDER'S TRICOBAPHE.—The most successful Ha

No more in fear of riosiets gray; thus to end The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the tub, In Tricobaphe, that bright dreams will shed When by its touch we've shuffed off this damaing in And shine again in treases, silken as in youth. Who, then, would bear this wintry frost of Time, The maiden's jest, her scoff and contumely-

With thine own deathless Dye, O! Tricobaphs With thine own desthloss Dye, O' Tricobapse.

For sale by Rushton & Co. Broadway; A. B. & D.

Sands, Fultor and William sts; Thomas & Maxwell, William et or of Johnson, Moore & Taylor, St Maldes-ispa.

CHEAP SUGARS, CHOICE TEAS, &c.—J. O. FOWLER IST old Coffees and foreign Fruits of all the various kish prices. Stuart's light yellow Sugar, 4s. 6d.; new emp!

Oil, 75 cents a gallon; superior Sperm Candles, 2s. 64.3 Grocers, hotel and boarding house keepers would do set to call at the large stores Nos. 256 and 425 Greenwich us 75 Vescy sts. Got D Pans. - The friends of the firm of Jons W. Ours TON & Co. and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the said firm has not removed, but still continue at Cedurat up stairs. They have however removed all it

THE "RICHELIEU" GOLD PEN IS NOW UNIVERSALLY reco nized as superior to all others. They are invariably we ranted and may be returned whenever they do not so or if the points come of a new one will be given with charge. They are sold only by B. E. Warson & Co.

eraptions, biotches, where, sondaines incrustations as foul discolorations arising from impurity of the axis fluids, are to the commitness of those who are afflicted with them. And yet the rewedy-painless in its operation as with the Divino blessing certain in its operation as twith the Divino blessing certain in the others—is with the teach of air. A course of Sanus's Sanusparilis will extend to the skin its natural cocker, softeness and transpersor, course the diseased flesh to head, and by its operation upon digestive apparatus and air the secretive organization upon digestive apparatus and air the secretive organization upon digestive apparatus and air the secretive organization of the secretive organization of the secretive organization of the secretive organization of the Sanusk Wholessia Druggists, 190 Fullon, some of the Sanusk Wholessia Druggists, 190 Fullon, some of the Sanusk Wholessia Sanusk Transpersor of the Sanusk Sanu

Sold also by Druggivits generally throughout the United States. Frica Sit user buttle, or six bottles for St.

Sait Rheum, Scarvy, Old Sures, Ergsipelas, Barber, Itch, Chaps, Sore Heads, Sore

127 This is used by many physicians in this city is spring the above, and we would not conscientifically self sails we knew it to be all we state.

As a cosmetic, the true Joxes's Soar is perhaps the oil article ever known that removed impurit; and criticle ever known that removed impurit; and making it soit, clear, smooth and white as an infent's 80 mind, it is sold at \$2 Charbam et.

127 Reader, if you have bed heir, you would really stonished at the effect all bottle of Joxes's Coral Ha Restorative has on it; it needs but one trial. Sold at a Chatham et. N. Y. or 139 Fultones. Brooklyn. If Zuo Iratian Me totanton broadway, where may be had his calebrate Pounder. Prepared by Dr. Godnaud, of Walkar-& the door ranon Broadway, where may be had his calebrate Pounder Subtile for eradicating superfluous heir, Light White for the complexion, Hair Iye. Beak's Ha Restorative Pounde for transiently dyeling gray heira-Tooth Pastes, Extracts. Batchelor's Liquid Hair Dys. 32 Citizens are honorably assured that the following the contracts are honorably assured that the following superfluors.

Coth Pastes, Extracts, Satcheior's Inquis read that place in the following are the actual qualities of a 5a bottle of Jowes's Get Hair Restorative. If they doubt our word, they can these highly respectable citizens, who have tried it:

Mr. Geo. Beckett, 4 Elm at. New York.

Mr. Wm. Tompkins, 22 King at New York.

Mr. Wm. Tompkins, 22 King at New York.

Mr. Thomas Jackson, 39 Liberty at. Pittsburgh.

H. E. Cullea, late barber steamboat South America.

And more than a hundred others state, though this souffee, that it will farce the hair to grow on the sourface, stop it falling off, strengthen the roots, near face, stop it falling off, strengthen the roots, sourface, that it will farce the hair to grow on the sourface, stop it falling off, strengthen the roots, sourface, that it will farce the hair to grow on the sourface, stop it falling off, strengthen the roots, sourface, that it will forom the roots, and making light, you gray hair assume a fine dark look, and keeping from her roots and making light, you grow the roots of the strength of wire hair mounts, soft, clean and because it wery long time. Sold only at 32 Chathamest Rec. Yes very long time. Sold only at 32 Chathamest Rec. Yes very long time.

NAVAL - The brig Dolphin which has just under one extensive repairs, will sail for the Coast of Africa in

Museum. N. B .- Do not purchase before you give hi

Dysever discovered for dyeing the hair hestanteness a heautiful and natural black or dark brown.

To dye, or not to dye—that is the question—Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer These once dark flowing locks to turn to gray.

Or, Tricobaphe take 'gainst our grizzly troubles, And, thus opposing, end them. To dye—to sleep,

From frosted curls we're heir to -a consummation Devoutly to be wished. To dye, to sleep-

The pangs of despised love, that gray beards own, When he, himself, might his quietus make

Sugar, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 7 lbs; German crushed, 4s. 9d. 7 ll Best Oolong Tea, 4s; best Young Hyson, 6s; Winter Lau

a large assertment of their new and improved gold per and cases, which they are selling at lower prices than so ers are asking for their rejected pens and trash.

charge. They are sold only by B. E. Warson & Co. 6 William st. one door below Wall at and J. Y. Savat, S. Fulton-et. Gold Pens and Gold and Silver Case of evil description at wholesale and ratall. Gold Pens at \$1, \$12 and \$1.50. Gold Pens repaired or exchanged.

Solve is the period for inviting the Spring trade of the South and West. Those who desire it can hand is their advertisements to the agent, V. B. Palwas, which coives subscriptions and advertisements for the best per nais of the whole country.

The branding irons which Donstan the monk cases to be applied to the fair face of King Edwy's const were not so derfinental to her heavily as the psimile eruptions, blotches, ulcers, scrafelous incrustations as foul discolorations arising from impurity of the asias foul discolorations arising from impurity of the asias